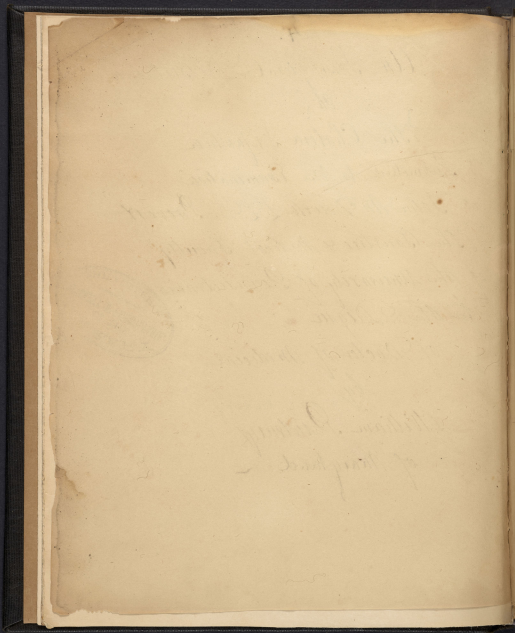


Cholera) An Imaginal Dissertation
Infantum) On

The Cholera Infantum
Submitted to the Examination
of John McDowell L.L.D. Professor
The Sansers & Medical Faculty
of the University of Pennsylvania
for the Degree
of Doctor of Medicine

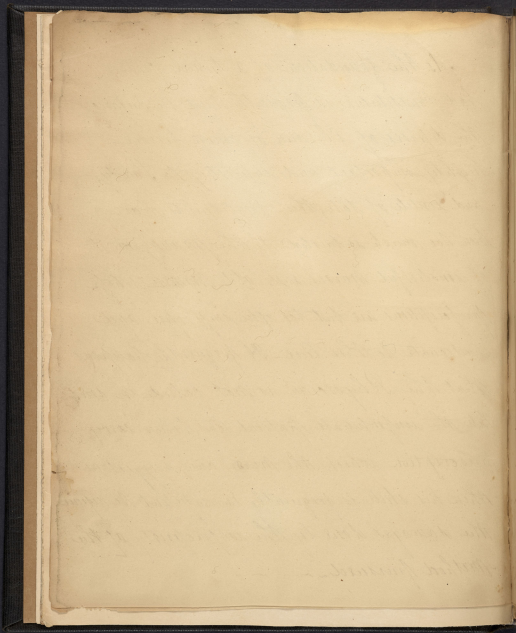
by
William Pinkney
of Maryland ~





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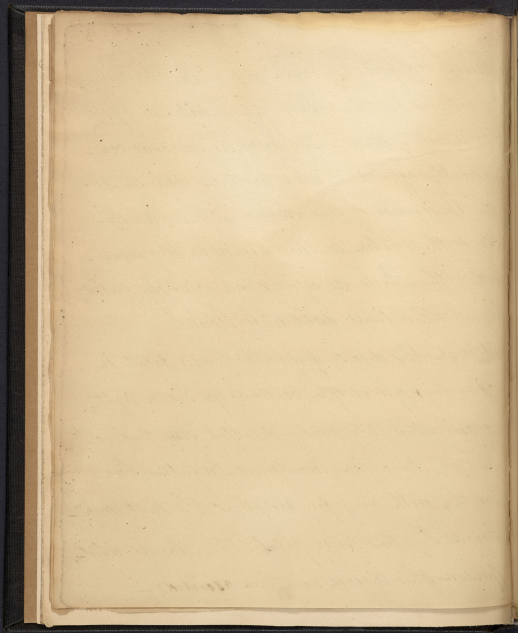
As the foundation of a future good or
bad Constitution, is frequently laid in Infancy
the diseases of Children of course become
highly important and interesting to Society
and while of late, their Complaints have
been too much intrusted to the Management
of unskilful Nurses and old Women whose
prescriptions are but too often improper and
inadequate to their Cure. It frequently happens
that the Physician is not called in un-
till the unfortunate patient has taken every
prescription which the Nurse can suggest and
then his skill is frequently incompetent to repair
the damages done by the impropriety of the
Method pursued. — — —



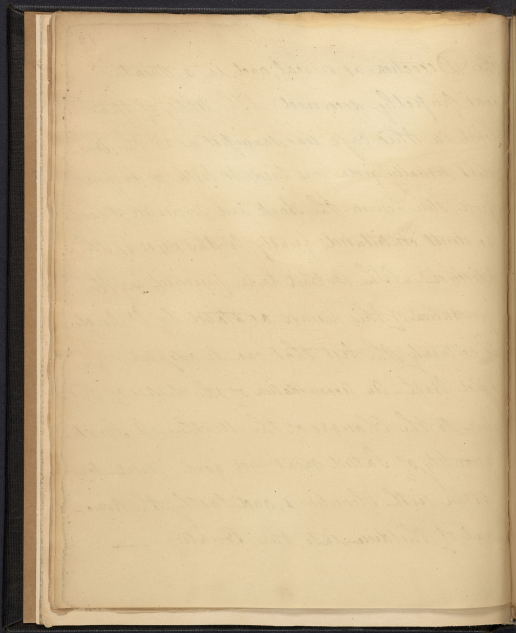
The Bipepe denomination Cholera Infantum affects Children from the first Week after birth till the second year - It generally appears about the first of June, and continues until near the latter end of September, the time of its appearance, duration, and danger being greatly influenced by the Heat of the Weather - A high fever, excessive discharge from the Stomach & bowels usually designate the disease, although a Diarrhea is frequently the only attendant Symptom for some days - The Matter discharged varies considerably in Appearance, sometimes being green or yellow, and a discharge of blood from the bowels is not an infrequent circumstance - Great pain, restlessness, and thirst attend this Stage of the

disease, the pulse is weak and quick, the force increases in the evening, and is evidently of the remitting kind. The Brain is sometimes considerably affected; in many instances delirium is the consequence of this affection. The Insensibility of the System in this disease is very remarkable. The Stools are copious, and extremely foetid, but at other times destitute of Smell.

Although this disease frequently proves fatal in a few days, yet it often continues for Six or Eight Weeks, in this Case many dreadful Symptoms occur - viz. - Emaciation, Convulsions, Singultus, Sore Mouth; with very few Exceptions the last mentioned Symptoms prove fatal. The Causes which produce this disease have been ascribed -



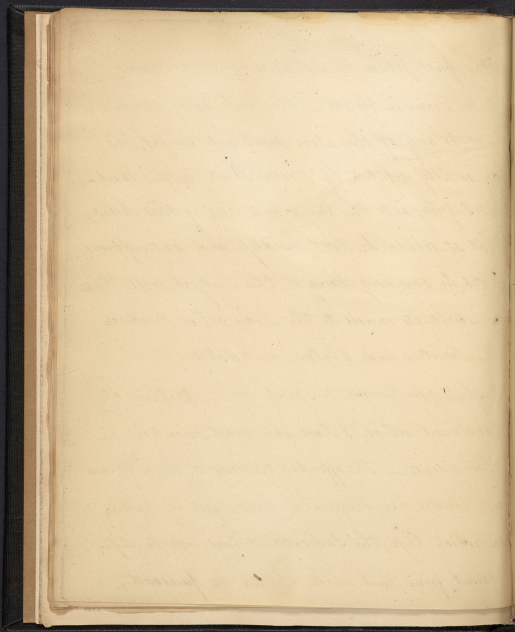
The Dissection as usual, and in a month
was perfectly recovered. The Utility of the
Lead in this Case was manifest, as all the Rem-
edies usually given some time to little or no pur-
pose, still however the Pack and Cornicell, I have
no doubt contributed greatly to the cure of the
disease. The Method to be pursued in the
prevention of this disease as stated by Dr Rush
is certainly the best that can be adopted, viz.
Cold Bath. An Accommodation of the diet of Chil-
dren to the Changes of the Weather. A Small
quantity of Salted meat and good Wine to-
gether with Chanteris, and lastly the Remo-
val of Children into the Country.



I thus conclude my remarks on the Chelsea Infan-
try, being fully sensible of its imperfection
and my inability to do justice to the im-
portance of the Subject, but well knowing the
generosity and liberality of those to whose
pen it will be subjected, I shall submit
it without a fear of ~~that~~ having its errors par-
doned ~

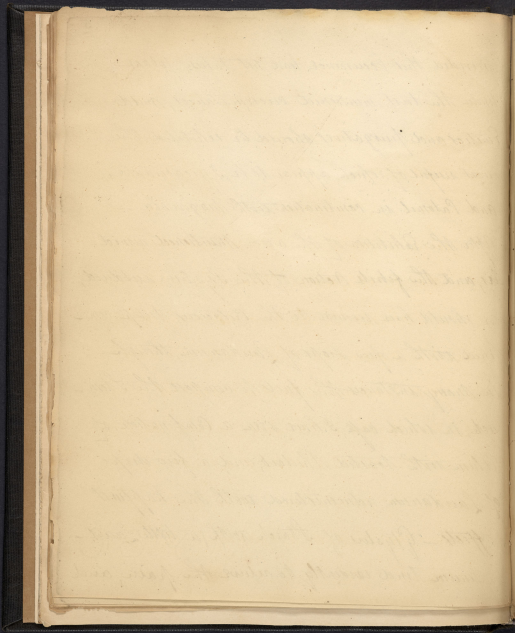
in the first place to Dentition, 2nd to Worms,
3rd to Summer Fevers - The fallacy of attribu-
ting it, to any of the above mentioned Causes, has
been so ably refuted by Doctor Rush in his excel-
lent Inquiry into the Cause and Cure of this disease,
that it would be both needless and superfluous
in me to say any thing on the Subject, more than
to ascribe its causes to the Same which produce
the Remitting and Phlogia in Adults -

I shall now proceed to speak of the Method of
Treatment which I have seen most successful in
this disease - The offending contents of the Stomach
and bowels are frequently discharged by Nature,
in which Case, the Indication of Cure will be dif-
ferent from that which should be pursued,

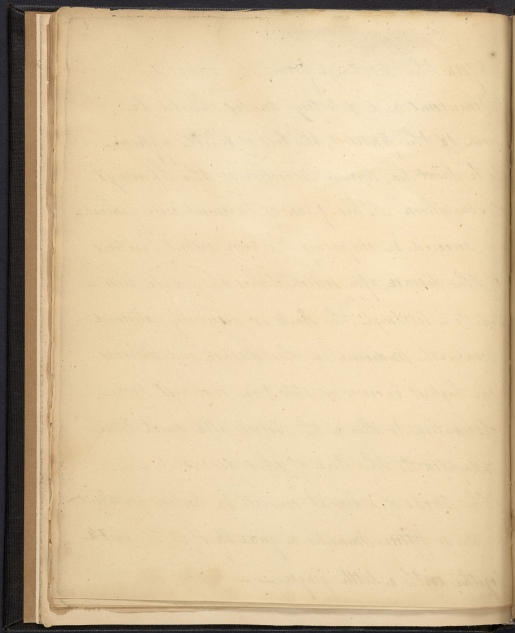


provided this occurrence had not taken place—
Under the last mentioned circumstances, mild
Emetics, and Purgatives should be exhibited, the
most useful of which appear to be, Ipecacuanha,
and Calomel in combination with Magnesia—

After the exhibition of the above mentioned reme-
dies, and the febrile action of the System subdued,
we should have recourse to the Potentius Julep com-
bined with a few drops of Laudanum, though
in many instances this fails to compose the Stom-
ach, in which case, I have seen a combination of
them with Roasted Nutmeg, and a few drops
of Laudanum administered with the happiest
Effects—Glysters of Starch with a little Laud-
anum tend evidently to relieve the pain, and



lessen the discharge from the bowels -
 Demulcent and diluting drinks should be
 given to the patient, the best of which appear
 to be Mint tea, and a Decoction of the Shavings
 of Startshorn - This plan of treatment will general-
 ly succeed in composing the more violent Symptoms
 of the disease, after which, tonics should be resor-
 ted to - Although the Bark is universally esteemed
 a valuable Medicine in this disease, and deserves
 our highest encomiums, still I am inclined from
 observation to think the Peruvian much better
 adapted to the Cure of this disease - -
 (The Mode of using it consists in boiling for about
 ten or fifteen Minutes a quantity of it in Milk
 together with a little ginger - -

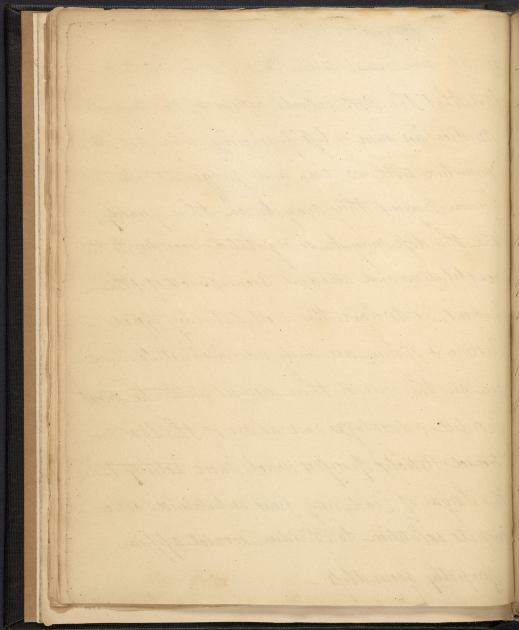


The Surge attending this prescription induces me
 to recommend it in the strongest terms, under a
 thorough conviction of its utility and Efficacy of re-
 -moving that Stage of the disease, where Tonics and
 Cordials are necessary - Great Advantage is to
 be derived in this State of the disease by the
 Use of wine, and a diet of a stimulating Nature,
 and should the appetite of Children at this time,
 manifest a wish for any article of diet, it should
 be gratified, as an indulgence of that Nature is
 frequently attended with advantage - Of the
Ferrum Maceratum so highly extolled in this disease
 I am unable to offer any thing, as I have never
 seen it administered in this disease but I have no doubt
 of its being a valuable Remedy - -

[Faint, illegible handwriting visible through the paper, likely bleed-through from the reverse side. The text appears to be organized into several paragraphs.]

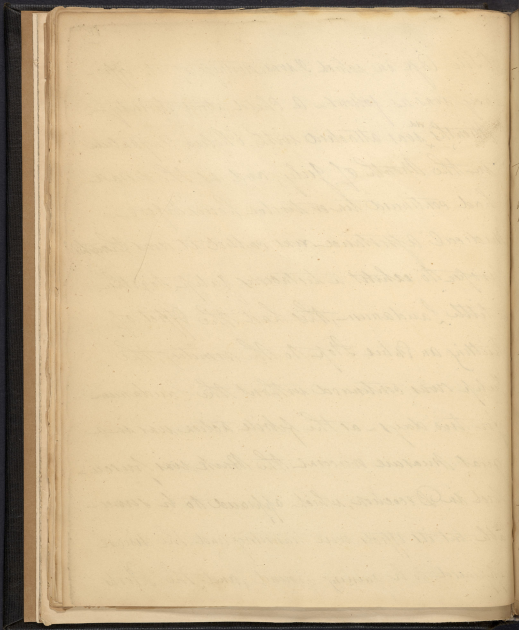
The Power of country air, both in the preven-
-tion, and cure of this disease as recommended by
Dr. Rush is strictly correct, and when practicable
should always be adopted; however the utter im-
-possibility of those in indigent circumstances pro-
-fitting by the knowledge of this fact, renders it
very desirable to possess a medicine of sufficient
power to stop the ravages of this disease when
circumstances will not permit the trial of this
Remedy. I come now to speak of the Decoction
of Lead which I have once seen subdue this for-
-midable Complaint, and which I have no doubt
would prove a valuable, and powerful Medicine
in its cure, could the prejudice entertained of its
deleterious operation be once overcome, so as to bring

it into more general use - We might however to re-
-spect that the most valuable articles of the Materia
Medica are more or less poisonous, when not ad-
-ministered with caution and judgment, and that
however noxious they may be in their quality,
still the dose may be so regulated according to the
constitution and attendant circumstances of the
patient, as to have the most salutary effects -
Rhusiac & Opium are daily administered to Child-
ren in the cure of their diseases with the most
decided advantages, and as one of the last men-
tioned Articles possess much more activity than
the Sugar of Lead, any fears entertained conce-
-ring its relation to Children would appear
perfectly groundless -



10th

The Case in which I was entrusted of its Office
- was as follows - A Child about ^{four} years
Months ^{old} was attacked with Cholera Infantum
in the Month of July, and as the disease
had continued ten or twelve hours before
Medical Assistance was called it was thought
proper to exhibit a tartarous Julep together
a little Laudanum, this had the Effect of
putting an entire Stop to the vomiting, the
Julep was continued without the Laudanum
for two days - as the febrile action was in a
great measure viscous the Bark was presen-
ted in Decoction, which appeared to be service-
able, but its effects were transitory and the disease
appeared to be gaining ground, and the Stools



resented the drinks taken by the patient

As the Complaint had continued for 10 days
and the Bark and Composita had been taken
to little Effect, a trial was made of the Sugar
of Lead - the following was the formula used -

R. pulv. Colomb. \mathfrak{ss} xv - Rect. plumb. \mathfrak{ss} i - Pulv. Lingib. \mathfrak{ss} ij
in Cha viij - - One paper was taken Morning
and Evening and the decoction of Bark con-
tinued, after the fourth dose the diarrhea was
manifestly checked, and the patient appeared
more lively; it was continued until 18 papers
were taken, when it was thought advisable
to discontinue its use, as it was apprehended
a longer Continuance might produce some un-
pleasant Symptoms - The patient continued

